GIN'KO, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Brief report on the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Farm Mechanization. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22 no.10:43-46 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena akademikom M.V. Sablikovym.
(Farm mechanization)

GINKO, O.M.

Attachement to the KRM-4,2 cultivator-fertilizer spreader for the application of herbicides. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:65-67 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Cultivators) (Fertilizer spreaders) (Herbicides)

GIN'KO, G.M.

Shellers for threshing seed corn ears. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.6:57 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Threshing machines)

GIN'KO, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Development of Academician V.P. Goriachkin's theory of the threshing-machine cylinder. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no. 6:43-48 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena akademikom V.A.Zheligovskim.
(Threshing machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

USSR/Electricity Jul 48
Hydroelectric Plants

"Review of 'Small Hydroelectric Power Plants of the Karelian Isthmus,' A. A. Korolev," S. S. Ginko, Cand Tech Sci, 3/4 p

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 7

In spite of several defects, book contains much useful data. Published by Gosenergoizdat, Leningrad-Moscow, 1947, 4,000 copies.

[redacted] 15/49T46

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

GINKO, S.S.; STRELKOVSKIY, S.A.

[Rural hydroelectric power stations] Sel'skie gidroelektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1953. 139 p. (MIRA 7:6)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

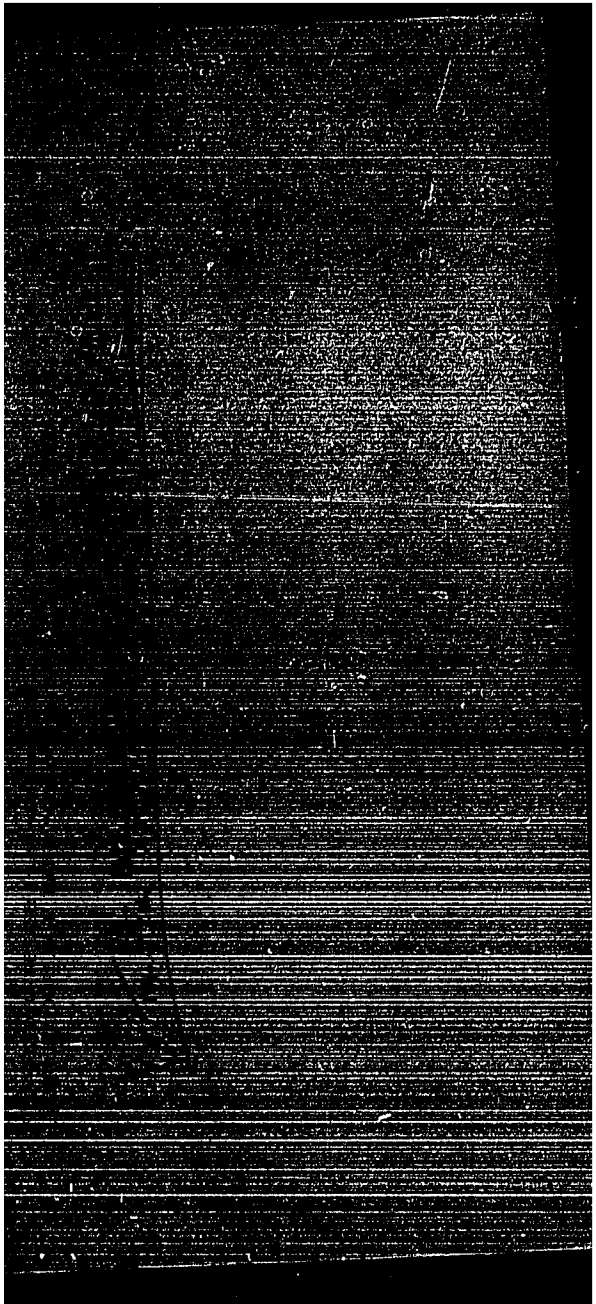
GINKO, Sergey Sergeyevich; KHASHCHINSKIY, V.P., professor, redaktor; CHAPSKIY, P.D., redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Research and surveying for the construction of rural hydroelectric power stations] Obsledovaniia i izyskaniia dlia stroitel'stva sel'skikh GES. Pod red. V.P. Khashchinskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 178 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:9)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

GINKO, Sebrey Sergeyevich; ZVORYKIN, K.A., redaktor; SHATILINA, M.K., redaktor; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Water power resources of the U.S.S.R.; their investigation and utilization] Vodneenergeticheskie bogatstva SSSR; ikh izuchenie i ispol'zovanie. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izdvo, 1955. 195 p. (Hydroelectric power) (MLRA 9:6)



1-(6): 8(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2877

Ginko, Sergey Sergeyevich

Osnovy gidrotekhniki (Principles of Hydraulic Engineering) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 302 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: K. Ye. Ivanov; Ed.: M. K. Shatilina; Tech. Ed.: M. Ya Flaum.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for hydrologists, hydraulic engineers, and construction engineers. It may serve as a textbook on hydraulic engineering.

COVERAGE: The book treats various hydraulic engineering problems. River transport and navigation, water power installations, irrigation projects, water supply, sewerage, installations in the fishing industry, bridge construction, and general hydrologic questions are discussed. The author thanks hydraulic engineer K. Ye. Ivanov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, and A. A. Gromova, instructor at the Khar'kov Hydrometeorological Tekhnikum. He

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further thanks S. V. Nerpin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for the use of materials incorporated in the text. There are 13 Soviet references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TC145.G5)

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1-25-60

GINKO, Tadeusz

Intraarterial blood transfusion in cases of shock. Polski tygod. lek. 10 no.5:137-141 1 Feb 55.

1. Z I. klin. chirurg. Sl. A.M.w Zabrzu; kier. prof. dr. med. J.Gasinski.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, administration
intra-arterial in shock)
(SHOCK, therapy
blood transfusion, intra-arterial)

V

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26788.

Author : Tadeusz Ginko
Inst :
Title : The Saturation of Preserved Blood With Oxygen.

Orig Pub: Polski tygodn. lekar., 1955, 10, No 7, 197-199.

Abstract: An apparatus for saturating blood with O_2 is described. Saturation for a 30 minute period increased the content of HbO_2 in preserved blood up to 90-98% of the total Hb content. Until 39 days from the moment the blood was taken, the capacity of the Hb to cimbine with O_2 did not diminish. The O_2 content of oxygenated blood remained for a period of 10 days at a level corresponding to the O_2 content of

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POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26788.

arterial blood. Such preserved oxygenated blood is employed in grave postoperative states and in shock.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26792.

the period following the transfusion. The childrens' weights increased considerably more rapidly than before the transfusion, and in a number of cases weight recovery began only after the transfusion. The general condition of the child improved, its motor activity increased, as did the strength of the sucking reflex. Among infants with pulmonary atelectasis, decrease and cessation of attacks of asphyxia were observed. Electroencephalographi examination of all of the children showed an increase in the tonus of the cortex, augmentation of its bioelectric activity and the appearance of slow waves, all of which attest to an improved clinical conditon. The author recommends the introduction of the method

FRCZKOWSKIA, Marian; GINKO, Tadeusz; PAWLIK, Alfred

Lytic cocktail in post-traumatic shock. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.7: 303-306 16 Feb 59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej; kierownik: prof. dr Josef Gasinski. Adres: Zabrze, ul. 3 maja 13, II Kl. Chir. Sl. A.W.

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in various dis.
post-traum. shock (Pol))
(SHOCK, ther.
artif. hibernation in post-traum. shock (Pol))

GINKO, Tadeusz; WOLANSKI, Adam

Unusual complication during the course of acute pancreatitis. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.32:1490-1492 10 Aug 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A. M; kierownik - prof. dr J. Gasinski i z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Sl. A. M.: kierownik - prof. dr J. Jana).
(PANCREATITIS, compl.)

GINKO, Tadeusz; ADAMCZYK, Roman; SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; ORLOW, Tadeusz; HRUBCZECHA, Maciej

Homo- and heteroplasty of the aorta by means of experimental lyophilized grafts. Polski przegl.chir. 31 no.11:1169-1175 N '59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A. M. w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski.

(AORTA transpl)

GINKO, Tadeusz; TOBIK, Stanislaw

ACTH in the local treatment of burns. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21: 811-813 22 My '61.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Weglowym i Hutniczym w Zabrzu-Rokitnicy; dyrektor: prof. dr Brunon Nowakowski i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A.M.; kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Gasinski.

(CORTICOTROPIN ther) (BURNS ther)

SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; GINKO, Tadeusz; ORLOW, Tadeusz; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz; ADAMCZYK, Roman

Obstruction of the great vessels treated with an alloplasty prosthesis. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.2:113-118 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski.

(BLOOD VESSELS surg)

GASINSKI, Jozef; GINKO, Tadeusz

Cancer of the stomach. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:704-705 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Gasinski.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg)

GINKO, Tadeusz; ORLOW, Tadeusz

ACTH and cortisone in the prevention of thyroid crisis.
Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.9:933-934 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrzu. Kierownik:
prof. dr. J.Gasinski.

GANKO, Tadeusz.

Intraperitoneal injection of hydrocortisone in the course of severe traumatic shock. Pol. tyg. lek. 10 no. 38 pp. 1441.

1. Z II Klinicki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii w [illegible] (kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Gaulinski).

ADAMKIEWICZ, Kazimierz; GINKO, Tadeusz; GRZBIELA, Jacek; [illegible], Miroslaw

Substitution of ureteral defects with autologous ureteral grafts.
Pol. przegl. chir. 36 no.4a:Suppl.:467-479 Ap '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (Kierownik: prof. dr W. Niepolomski).

GINKO, Wlodzimierz, mgr inz.

The House of the Technician in Lublin has eased the proper development of the activities of the scientific and technical associations. Przegl techn 85 no.28:4 12 Jl'64.

1. Chairman of the Voivodeship Contacts Committee of the Central Technical Organization, Lublin.

ZOBOV, Ye.V.; SHCHELKUNOVA, M.S.; BABANOVA, Zh.I.; CHAPURIN, V.I.; SHEMELEVA, V.A.; DYUL'GER, T.B.; GINKU, A.I.

Anticorrosive coatings of the internal surfaces of tanks used for the storage and processing of wine and juices; preliminary report. Trudy MNIIPP 2:43-55 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Wine and wine making—Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Decorative.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11118

Author : Ginkul, S.G.
Inst :
Title : The Japanese Maple, Acer palmatum Thunb., Its Variants and Chinese Forms.

Orig Pub : Trv. Batumsk. botan. sada. AN GruzSSR, 1956, No 7, 33-65

Abstract : A description (with illustrations) is given of 27 garden forms of the Acer palmatum Thunb. which is little known in the Soviet subtropics but which is exceptionally decorative because of its own peculiar coloration and the extraordinary dissection of its leaves. These forms reproduce vegetatively since the desired qualities are not always transmitted through seed reproduction. The garden forms of the Japanese maple are recommended for wide use in the garden-park plantations of the Black Sea coast of Georgia. These forms, which are cultivated in the

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11118

ACCESSION NR: AP4000402 S/0294/63/001/001/0073/0084

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, Ye. M.; Ginnius, Ye. F.; Pechenov, A. N.; Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Determination of the matrix element in the dipole moment of electron transfers in the cyanogen violet spectrum. Part 1

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 73-84

TOPIC TAGS: cyanogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, shock wave, high temperature, radiative heat transfer, cyanogen spectrum, spectral line reversal, spectroscopy, supersonic aerodynamics, violet band, electron transfer, dipole moment, matrix element, absorption spectrum, radiative heat exchange, heat exchange, heat transfer, shock wave heating, shock tube, violet band system, reflected shock wave

ABSTRACT: In view of the uncertainty in the value of $|R_e|^2$ (the square of the electron transition dipole moment matrix element) for

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the violet cyanogen spectrum, and in view of a recent development of a new method for determining this quantity in the Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR) by measuring the absorption of light in gas behind a reflected shock wave, new measurements of $|R_e|^2$ have been set up by this method, with the CN radicals obtained by heating a mixture of CO and N_2 by a reflected shock wave. It was established that by transmitting pulsed light through a mixture of CO and N_2 heated to 5,000--7,000°K by the reflected shock wave, it is possible to register the absorption spectrum of the violet CN band system, and determine the value of $|R_e|^2$ of this system. To choose the optimal experimental condition and to obtain the data necessary for the data reduction, the states of the CO and N_2 mixture behind the reflected shock wave were calculated over a wide range of initial pressures (10--200 mm Hg) and of shock-wave velocities (2.0--5.6 km/sec). The temperature of the mixture

ACCESSION NR: AP4000402

was measured by a generalized method of inversion relative to the CN bands, which was also used to monitor the fact that the CN concentration is in equilibrium. The shock tube employed was described by the authors previously (Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 8, 585, 761, 1960). It is concluded that the most suitable conditions for the described experiment are those with $T_5 \geq 4800°K$ (i.e., p_1 = 100, 50, 25 mm Hg). The final results of the experiments will be reported in future articles. "In conclusion the authors are grateful to A. T. Matachun and L. L. Sabsovich for programming and solving the problem with the electronic computer, to A. A. Sapronov for developing the electronic apparatus, and to G. I. Dronova and I. M. Kholinov for help with the work." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute AN SSSR)

BLYUMBERG, I.B.; GINNO, N.A.

Study of the dependence of the nature of the kinetics of development on the duration of the process and on the thickness of the bordering layer. Trudy LIKI no.4:165-169 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra obshchey fotografii i tekhnologii obrabotki kinofotomaterialov.

(Photography--Developing and developers)

GINODMAN, A.G.

Construction of conditional horizons in one of the regions in Bashkiria. Geofiz.razv. no.14:24-32 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GINODMAN, A.G.

Study of salt domes in the Caspian Lowland using elongated hodographs of waves reflected from subsalt horizons. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.47:18-23 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Caspian Lowland--Salt domes) (Seismic prospecting)

GINODMAN, A.G.; MIRONOVA, L.V.

Way of applying corrections to hodographs of reflected waves.
Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.47:42-45 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Seismometry)

1. SHUKMAN, B.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Paperboard

7. Stakhanovite methods of work in enterprises of the Main Paper Box Industry. Bum. prom. 27, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Uncl.

Ginodman, B.M.

RAVVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Improving the organization of work norms and wages in municipal enterprises. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.4:33-35 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy planovoy komissi (for Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy planovoy komissii (for Ginodman).
(Wages)

RAVVIN, S.M.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Precast concrete plants change to the seven-hour workday. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.11:7-9 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ginodman).
(Hours of labor) (Moscow--Concrete plants)

RAVVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Conversion to the seven-hour work day at machinery manufacturing and metalworking enterprises of the Executive Committee of the City of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.11: 5-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ginodman).

(Moscow--Hours of labor)

GINODMAN, B.M.

New wage specifications for automotive transportation workers. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.8:31-32 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Transportation, Automotive) (Wages)

Better extraction of willow bark M. Chudnik and G. Gorodissain. *Trudy Kozhev. prom. Tres.* 1930. 23-6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1932, II, 2955. Comparative experiments on the extn. of willow bark were carried out according to the principle of uninterrupted circulation. Extns. were made with (1) pure Moscow tap water (0.1° German degrees of hardness), (2) the same water with the addn. of 1.5 % Na_2SO_3, sulfite cooked on the dry residue of material which can be extd. with water, and (3) the same water with the addn. of 2% soda. App. and method are described, and results presented in tables and diagrams. The addn. of sulfite to the extn. water increases the yield of tanning materials, which reaches a max. with 1.5% sulfite.

M. G. Moore

Preparing tanning solutions from pine bark extracts G M Gendman *Oblademie Izkhaiden: Kozhevennoe Proizvodstvo* **1931**, No. 1, 31-2. The yield of tanning substances increases with increase in the temp., the max. being at 90° in the first diffuser and 120° at the last diffuser and at a pressure of 2-2.5 atm., though the amount of insol. matter reaches 0.8 g. per l. of ext. Extn. in open diffusers at 90-5° yielded only 74.7% of tannins. Addn. of Na_2SO_3 or $NaHSO_3$ gave an addnl. 15.4-15.8%, and the quality of the extract was slightly superior. A high extn. temp., although causing a higher yield of insol. material, permits a more rapid pptn. of the latter. The yield of insol. material was 10% in 18 hrs. at room temp.; 8% on preliminary cooling to 8°. The yield of tannins in this case amounted to 1.1.5%. The ext. was concd. at 30-5°, to 5° and 85-95° for 6 hrs. by heating the app. with steam. The exts. from pine bark did not have satisfactory tanning properties without sulfitation. A. A. Bochlingk

Extraction of oak pulp. G. M. Ginodman, *Dubil'nye Materialei S. S. S. R., Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Gosudarst. Izdatel. Legkoi Prom.* No. 2, 11-14(1952).—The best operating conditions for the extn. of oak pulp are: (1) Temp. should be 85° in the head and 120° in the tail diffuser at a pressure of 2-2.5 atm. (2) The diffuser battery should contain 6-9 diffusers. (3) The extn. should last 6 hrs. (4) The ext. should constitute 350-800% of the wt. of the air-dry shavings. Addal. breaking up of the oak shavings after cutting in drums raises the tannide yield by 4.7%. A max. of 90% of the tannides present in the oak pulp can be recovered. The operations are described. **An additional disintegration of the oak pulp in the "Schroder" disintegrating machine.** G. M. Ginodman and M. N. Krasuk-hin. *Ibid.* 25-8.—The operations of the "Schroder" disintegrator are described. Up to 4% more tannides can be recovered by using this app. **Methods for a rational treatment of pine bark for the preparation of extracts and solutions.** M. I. Khadulk and G. M. Ginodman. *Ibid.* 44-60.—Satisfactory results were obtained under the following extn. conditions in diffusers: (a) extn. temp. in all diffusers (6) 90-5°, (b) duration of extn. 10-12 hrs., yield 350% soln. (on the wt. of bark), (c) ext. of 20-24°Bé., (d) sulfitation of the ext. with a mixt. of sulfite (1.5%) and bisulfite (4% of the wt. of the liquid ext.) during 10 hrs., and (e) duration of treatment with the sulfite 4 hrs. at 95° and with bisulfite 6 hrs. at 80-85°. The diffuser liquor had the following av. characteristics: gravity 3.3-3.9°Bé., sol. matter 5.84-6.97, insol. matter 0.23-0.45, nontanning substances 2.84-3.13 and tannides 2.70-3.84; the exts. had correspondingly 6.9-20.5, 14.22-38.14, 0.46-1.92, 7.34-17.70 and 6.98-21.41. The pine ext. had after sulfitation correspondingly 23.3-24.9, 39.15-39.56, 0.44-0.85, 19.60-19.81 and 19.34-19.96. **Tanning with pine extracts.** A. N. Mikhailov. *Ibid.* 67-72.—In a lab. investigation pieces of leather were tanned with a mixt. of quebracho and oak ext. and with pine ext. The former yielded a completely tanned leather, while the latter produced a leather with black streaks which could not be removed in spite of a great variety of remedies applied. **Histological examination in an attempt to find a method for vat tanning with pine.** K. Kocharov. *Ibid.* 73-9.—After tanning with a quebracho-oak soln. the collagen fascicules are friable and appear to be distributed close to one another, while the fibrillation is clearly visible. After tanning with pine solns. there is observed an intensive pptn. of tannides; tanning is very superficial, the tannides do not penetrate and dark streaks are formed; the collagen fascicules are dry and fibrillation is absent; interfascicular spaces are seen. In the expts. with NaCl dark streaks are absent, but the tannides have almost no

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000513120003-4

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Literature review on the sulfitation of oak extracts
G. M. Ginodman. *Gidroliz. Tekhnikol. Kozhsburnoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 9, 22-6.—A bibliography of 20 references.

CA

18

Purification of burner gas and sulfur losses in the acid division of the Archangel combine. G. M. Ginzburman. *Sumatshnaya Prom.* 21, No. 5/6, 20-4(1946). Lumps of S are burned in a rotary burner of 5 cu. m capacity. Burner gases mixed with air are passed through a chamber for completion of the burning. The gases are then directed through a refractory-lined water-sprayed scrubber, where they are cooled to 300-50°. Thence the gases pass through an acid proof, brick-lined tower, packed to ⅔ of its height with 100-mm. Raschig rings. In this tower, irrigated with circulating weak H_2SO_4, the gases are cooled to 30-5° or lower. Also in this tower the gas is freed of dust, 50.4% of its SO_3 vapors, 50.4% of its As_2O_3, 57.6% of its Se and some sublimed S. The cooled and partly purified gas is passed through an elec. filter, which completes removal of original SO_3 to the extent of 99.95%, As_2O_3 to 99.93%, Se to 100%; sublimed S is not removed as nearly completely as the other impurities. Complete burning of S could be insured by properly regulating the quantities of S and air in the burner. Of the S charged into the burner, 8.2-10.6% is lost, 6.2-8.4% of this could be saved if proper control instruments were installed. Per 100 tons of S there are As_2O_3 400 and Se 40 kg. As_2O_3 must be disposed of to prevent water pollution. The Se is recovered for use in the electrotech. industry.

M. Hosch

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120003-4"

CA

Purification of waste gases from sulfate cellulose manufacture. G. M. Gmudiman. *Bumazh. Prom.* 22, No. 7, 16-22(1947).—Sulfate mill wastes consist primarily of digester relief gases contg. MeSH, H_2S, etc., and smoke from regeneration furnaces contg. Na_2CO_3 and Na_2SO_4, the latter is an economic problem which is handled by 95-98% recovery in Cottrell precipitators and the former is a sanitary problem created by venting these gases to the atm. The present work considers alternate methods of oxidizing these gases by combustion and by absorption in hypochlorite solns. The combustion method has the advantages of simplicity, low cost, and possibility of automatic control. The explosive nature of the digester relief gases has been an obstacle to their handling in the past, but a study of their explosive limits has made possible a method for safe handling. Relief gas is passed through spray catchers, which also serve as water seals in case of an explosion. For safe operation, blow gases must be cooled to 30° or below and dild. with not less than 50 vols. of air. This gas is then burned in a Wagner furnace. M. S.

ASB-1LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINODMAN, G. M.

USSR/Medicine - Industry and Occupations, Jul 48
Hygiene
Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation

"Problem of Purifying Waste Gas in the Sulfate-Cellulose Industry," G. M. Ginodman, 3½ pp

"Gig i San" No 7

Discloses methods of purifying waste gas in the sulfate-cellulose industry, and the sanitation and economic objectives. Describes especially effective method: the treatment of gas with alkaline substances and chlorine (or bleaching powder).

26/49175

Purifying exhaust gases and ventilation air containing mercury vapors. (In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya. Ochistka promyshlennykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.109-132)

(MLRA 7:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Air--Purification)

GINODMAN, G.M.

Purifying exhaust gases and ventilation air of hydrogen sulfide.
(In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya. Ochistka promyshlennykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.142-156) (MLRA 7:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Air--Purification)

AUTHOR: Ginodman, G.M. SOV/136-58-12-8/22

TITLE: Modern Methods of Removing Mercury Vapour from Waste-gases Ventilation Discharges (Sovremennyye metody ochistki otkhodyashchikh gazov i ventilyatsionnykh vybrosov ot parov rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 31 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author mentions that heavy losses of mercury due to its appreciable vapour pressure occur in industrial waste gases, leading to financial loss and danger to health. To avoid this, steps are being taken to reduce mercury evolution and also to make more use of methods of removing it from waste gases and ventilation air. The author describes three such methods, available to the Soviet industry, which remove more than 95% of the element from the gas to give a concentrated product which can be roasted mixed with mercury ore. The most widely used method (dry pyrolusite) is based on the ability of crushed manganese ore to absorb mercury vapour from gases at 5 - 50 °C, under 85% of relative humidity and containing less than 0.5 and 0.3 g of sulphur dioxide and dust, respectively, per m^3. The reagent can be regenerated many times. The author describes an installation (Figure 1) for dealing with dusty and SO_2-containing gas

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and gives operating details and some results (Table 1) obtained at a mercury works in dealing with gases at about 4 000 nm^3/hour and in reagent regeneration. The author next describes the selective gaseous chlorine method: at relative moisture of the gases of 85% or less chlorine reacts selectively with mercury vapour. In the plant (Figure 2) the chlorine (0.45 kg/1 000 m^3 of treated gases) is added from cylinders, the mixture passing through a coke-filled vessel and then a scrubber. Good results have been obtained by this method on an experimental (Table 3) and experimental-production (capacity 7 000 nm^3 gases/hour) (Table 4) installations. Although the method is effective and gives products from which SO_2 and mercury are convenient to remove, the use of chlorine has disadvantages. Finally, the author deals with the use of activated carbons, whose preparation he has described in "Cleaning of Industrial Discharges to the Atmosphere", Medgiz., 1953. He states that only chlorinated carbon is available in sufficient quantity and that the method is limited to gases with relative

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humidities not exceeding 75%. Layer thicknesses of 400 - 500 mm and gas velocities and temperature of 0.2 m/sec and 5-40 °C are recommended and the author describes a suitable multi-layer filter with central discharge of spent absorbent. The method is highly effective, simple and economic in manpower. The author gives some results obtained with type "BAU" activated carbon, unchlorinated and chlorinated (Table 5) showing the superiority of the latter.
There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 2 Soviet references.

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S/136/60/000/07/012/024
E193/E283

IP 3100

AUTHORS: Ginodman, G. M., and Tokmadzhyan, G. S

TITLE: Gas Absorption and Regeneration of Cryolite in the Production of Aluminium

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 7, pp 51-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A plant for purification of waste gases, obtained during the electrolytic production of aluminium, first of this kind to be built in the Soviet Union, was erected at the Kanakerski Aluminium Plant in 1957. The present paper gives a detailed description of the construction and operation of this plant, designed to treat 1 300 000 m^3 of the waste gases per h. Four axial-flow pumps are used to force the waste gases through a water-jet scrubber, constructed in the form of an annulus (outside diameter 25 m, inside diameter 12 m), divided by vertical walls into four equal segments, each of which can be operated individually. The scrubber, in which a solution of soda ash is used, is operating under the following conditions: gas flow rate - 1.03 m/sec; consumption of the soda ash solution - 9.4 m^3/m^2 h;
Card 1/3 concentration of soda ash in the solution - 4%; time

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Gas Absorption and Regeneration of Cryolite in the Production of Aluminium

during which the gases are in contact with the water spray - 0.8 sec; the temperature of the gases at the entry and at the exit side of the scrubber - 65 to 75 and 24 to 29°C, respectively; relative humidity of the gases - 7 to 9 before, and 93 to 96% after passing through the scrubber. When, after being recirculated for some time, the soda ash solution becomes enriched in the NaF, $NaHCO_3$ and Na_2SO_4, it is diverted to the regeneration plant for recovery of cryolite. The bicarbonate method due to Labutin, Ivanov, and Morozov, is used for this purpose, cryolite being formed as a result of the following reaction:

$$12\ NaF + Na_2O.Al_2O_3 + 8NaHCO_3 =$$

$$= 2Na_3AlF_6 + 8Na_2CO_3 + 4H_2O.$$

The obtained product contains 37 - 46% F, 28 - 32% Na, 9 - 12% Al, and 5 - 9% SO_4. Sulphate is removed from this product by repulping with hot water (liquid:solid =

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10:1) and filtering, after which it contains 47.9% F, 30.4% Na, 12.2% Al, and 2.2% SO_4. Preliminary calculations have shown that the purifying plant recovers up to 40 kg of fluorine and up to 900 kg of alumina per each ton of aluminium produced. Thus, in addition to its main function of preventing atmospheric pollution, the plant produces a large quantity of valuable raw material. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 10 Soviet references.

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Testing rapid scrubbers for gas purification from chlorine.
TSvet. met. 35 no.3:42-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Scrubbers (Chemical technology)--Testing)
(Gases--Purification)

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Gas purification from chlorine by [illegible] scrubber. Khim. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmet [illegible]

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Volume of free energy of the hydrolysis of a phosphate bond, rich in energy, in adenosinetriphosphoric acid. Biokhimiia 18 no.4:490-498 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

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USSR

The application of the method of labeled atoms in the determination of the state of equilibrium in the synthesis of phosphoric acid esters. [illegible] Chirkova, Z. V. [illegible] Med. Radiol. (Moscow) [illegible]

[illegible] equil. state of the [illegible] reaction is related to the free energy of the reaction in accordance with equation $\Delta F = -RT \ln K$. In the hydrolysis of glycerophosphates in H_2O at [illegible] approaches the state of equil., the excess of H_2O of the phosphate, and of the glycerol can be detd. by the usual analytical procedures. This cannot be done for the ions of the calcium of glycerophosphate. Here the labeled phosphorus after a very set of the difficulties arises the equil. concns. at any state of equil. can be detd. from the radioactivity intensities of the components. Thus, the equil. const. in glycerophosphate hydrolysis $K = (\text{phosphate})(\text{glycerol})/(\text{glycerophosphate})(\text{water})$, which can be computed from the values of the initial concns. of the phosphate (C_1), the glycerol (C_2), the radioactivity of the labeled phosphate (A_1), and of the equil. radioactivity of the glycerophosphate (A_2). The concn. of the H_2O remains practically the same. In equation $X = C_2 A_1 / C_1 A_2$ the (1) the factors corresponding are: equil. concn. of the phosphate, equil. concn. of the glycerol, equil. concn. of the

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(ANTIBODIES,
fluorescence, review (Rus))

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"Some Observations on the Structure and Mechanism of Action of Proteinases."

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Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

KOZLOV, L.V.; GINODMAN, L.M.; ZOLOTAREV, B.M.; OREKHOVICH, V.N.

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GINSBURG, A.N.

CA

11A

The inhibition by acetaldehyde of oxidation reactions catalysed by pyridine proteins. A. N. Ginsburg and A. D. Gavrikova. *Biokhimiya* 12, 300-20(1947). During the investigation of the biochem. mechanism of the toxic action of MeCHO (I), it was found that I inactivated many dehydrogenases, especially those contg. diphosphopyridine nucleotide (CoI). The component of the dehydrogenase enzyme on which I directed its action was not the apoenzyme but the CoI. I combined with 1-methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide to give *1-methyl-2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide*, which could not be obtained in an analytically pure condition; *picrate*, $C_{15}H_{15}N_5O_8$, m. 173-5°; *methiodide*, $C_{10}H_{14}IN_2O$, m. 150-6°. I does not combine with CoI, but does so with reduced CoI (H_2-CoI), the condensation taking place at the α-methylene group of the pyridine ring. The product has an ultraviolet absorption max. at 300 mμ, compared to 340 mμ given by H_2-CoI. The condensation product of H_2 CoI with I after hydrolysis with dil. acids gives *2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide*; *picrolonate*, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6N_6$, m. 222.5 d 5°. I does not combine with the adenine residue of H_2-CoI. The inactivation of pyridine proteins by I is due to the denaturation of their prosthetic groups. The 2-ethylidene-1,2-dihydronicotinamide-substituted CoI is devoid of catalytic activity. H. Priestley

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINSBURG, A.N.

CA

Na

Reaction of methyl iodide and dimethyl sulfate with reduced codehydrogenase I and with 1-methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide. A. N. Ginsburg and L. S. Klelmenova *Biokhimiya* 14, 230-7(1949); *C. C.A.* 43, 705d. When reduced codehydrogenase I (H_2-CoI) is treated with MeI or Me_2SO_4, it loses its biocatalytic properties. The ultraviolet absorption "dihydroband" with a max. of 340 mμ disappears, and is replaced by an absorption max. of 290 mμ. Evidently, a structural change has occurred in the nicotinamide residue of the diphosphopyridine nucleotide. 1-Methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide (I) on methylation with MeI or Me_2SO_4 yields the HI or $MeSO_4H$ salt of *1-methyl-2-methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide* (II); *picrate*, $C_{14}H_{15}O_8N_5$, m. 102-70° (decompn.). The ultraviolet absorption max. of 300 mμ given by I has been replaced by a max. of 285 mμ shown by II. On further alkylation, the alkyl group no longer attaches itself to the C but to the ring N. Thus, II and MeI form the *methiodide*; *picrate*, $C_{15}H_{17}O_8N_5$, m. 172.8° (decompn.). II and EtI give the *ethiodide*, m. 150-8° (decompn.); *picrate*, $C_{16}H_{19}O_8N_5$, m. 178-86° (decompn.). II is assumed to have the formula $N^+(Me)CH:H^+C.CO:(NH_2)CH:CH:CH$, then an easy

explanation is found for the mobility of the H, the ease of formation, and the coloration of the compds. The mech-

tivation of H_2-CoI by MeI and Me_2SO_4 is assumed to follow the same path as that given by II. H. Priestley

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Gershuns, G. A., Ginsburg, A. M. SOV/79-29-5-43/75

TITLE: Production of Some 2,4-Dinitro-phenyl Derivatives of Lysine and of Intermediate Products of Its Synthesis (Polucheniye nekotorykh 2,4-dinitrofenil'nykh proizvodnykh lizina i poluproduktov sinteza yego)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1554-1556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present a considerable number of 2,4-dinitro-phenyl derivatives of amino acids is synthesized, but the data published on some of them are contradictory. This holds also for the lysine derivatives (Refs 2-9). ε-N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl and the ε-N-benzoyl derivative of lysine were obtained from the solution of the copper complex salt of lysine. For its production not the basic copper carbonate was used but the copper nitrate which is well soluble both in water and alcohol. The removal of copper from the reaction product was carried out (in the benzoyl derivative) by hydrochloric acid or (in the case of the dinitro-phenyl derivative) by hydrochloric acid and subsequent treatment with hydrogen

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sulfide. Thus, the difficulties in the purification which had been reported by R. Porter and F. Sanger (Ref 3) were avoided. ε-N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine which is difficultly soluble in water as well as its easily soluble monochlorine hydrate were formed. The monochlorine hydrate contains no crystal water so that the melting points given by other authors (Refs 4, 5, 6) can be explained by insufficient purity. Further, the authors prepared the following compounds α-N-benzoyl-ε-N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl lysine by benzoylation of the above-mentioned monochlorine hydrate, and α-N-2,4-dinitro-phenyl-ε-N-benzoyl lysine by dinitro-phenylation of ε-N-benzoyl lysine. The latter was obtained both from the copper complex salt of lysine and benzoyl chloride and likewise from ε-caprolactam by a new method. Therefrom the chloride of ε-amino caproic acid can easily be formed in good yield. It is brominated with red phosphorus and bromine, and offers a good yield of ε-amino-α-bromo caproic acid. Hereby the dinitro-phenylation of ε-amino-caproic acid meets with no difficulties the preparation of the reaction product of the dinitro-phenylation of ε-amino-α-bromocaproic acid in pure